

CREDIT IS GIVEN FOR RECIPROCITY TO DEMOCRATS

Could Not Have Passed Without Their Support.

PARTY DID NOT PLAY POLITICS

President Taft Makes Statement Bearing on Passage of Measure, Declaring Agreement Marks Epoch in Relations Between United States and Canada.

Beverly, Mass., July 23.—That his hard, long campaign in behalf of the Canadian reciprocity bill would have proved unavailable if the Democrats had not helped him was the declaration of President Taft to-day, following his arrival here at the new summer White House, "Parramatta," at 1 o'clock this morning from Washington.

Without the aid of the Democrats, said the President, in the first statement he has made since the reciprocity bill passed the Senate yesterday, reciprocity would have been impossible.

"The Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which those words are used," said the President, "but they followed the dictate of a higher policy."

Secretary of State Knox and his assistants, who conducted the negotiations and framed the pact, the President said more than a word of praise. Those Republicans, he said, who fought for reciprocity, "and some of whose votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly employ mutual felicitations on the work well done."

Epoch in Relations. In his own judgment, the President declared, the agreement would mark an epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and those who opposed the bill in Congress would find their prophecies disproved and their fears allayed by its actual passage.

President Taft said the reciprocity bill was a bond between the two countries, he hoped and believed would be forthcoming.

"The satisfaction that the actual experience in its working will give," he said, "we confidently hope will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and a greater Canada."

On the way from Washington, the President had time for a long chat with Senator Penrose, who led the fight for reciprocity, with Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Secretary Hilges. Mr. Penrose left him at Philadelphia. Secretary Hilges at New York, and Mr. MacVeagh at New Orleans. The President had been thinking about a statement, however, and "after sleeping over it," he put it to-day, decided that it should be given where credit was due.

In his statement the President referred to the use of the first person, unusual in statements from the White House, in order that it might appear more truly his own.

The statement follows: President's Statement. "That I am very much pleased with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through both houses of Congress goes without saying. I believe and hope it will be followed by similar action by the Dominion Parliament. In my judgment, the going into effect of the agreement will mark a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and it will tend to a marked increase in the trade between the two countries, which will be in every way beneficial to both."

"I hope the credit that belongs to Secretary Knox and his special assistants at the State Department in the negotiating and framing of the pact, and their lucid explanation and defense of its terms, will not be withheld."

"In a sense, the bill passed was a non-partisan measure, though the Republicans who voted for it, probably did so on one economic theory, and the Democrats who voted for it on another. I should be wanting in straightforwardness, however, if I did not freely acknowledge the credit that belongs to the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate for their consistent support of the measure in an earnest and sincere desire to secure its passage. Without this reciprocity would have been impossible. It would not have been difficult for them to listen upon the bill amendments affecting the tariff generally in such a way as to enter the executive and to make it doubtful whether to sign the bill, and yet to claim popular approval for their support of reciprocity in its defeat. In other words, the Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which those words are used, but they followed the dictate of a higher policy."

"We Republicans who have earnestly sought reciprocity and some of whose votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly employ mutual felicitations on the work well done. To those who opposed the bill on the ground that it will do harm to the farmers, we can only say that we who have supported the passage of the bill look forward to the test of the actual reciprocity to disprove their prophecies, and to allay their fears. The satisfaction that actual experience in its working will give, we confidently hope, will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and a greater Canada."

Government is Stronger. Ottawa, Ont., July 23.—The favorable action by the United States Senate

SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD

Cardinal Gibbons Celebrates Anniversary on Maryland Farm.

Baltimore, July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is with friends in Carroll county, not far from Westminster, is celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday anniversary to-day.

The birthdays come appropriately in July, when he is usually in the country enjoying the tranquility of summer and almost the only rest he has during the whole year. In the peaceful and pretty spot where he makes his home at present, and so often when he needs recreation, there is the refinement of an exquisite life, a congenial environment and the charm of lovely rural landscape.

There is in this old Catholic house a chapel such as, by dispensation, the Pope sometimes permits, and where the masses may be said. These oratories are not uncommon in England, and in certain of the old Catholic manor houses date far back and beyond Queen Elizabeth's time.

Those who wish to attend the cardinal's mass, which to-day was said at the customary hour, 7 o'clock, are quite free to do so. Usually only the members of the family are present at the week-day mass, a devout little group, and when it is over and the cardinal has offered his thanksgiving, all sit at breakfast and the mail comes and the letters and newspapers are distributed.

The cardinal is at present in fine health, and the least of his burdens is the thought of his birthday anniversary. He received to-day thousands of messages of congratulation.

DENIES HUNGER IN PORCUPINE

Head of Relief Committee Says Victims of Forest Fire Have Plenty.

Toronto, July 23.—Reports published here from the fire-swept districts of Porcupine and Cochrane stated that relief measures taken there had not been sufficient to help the needy, that the men are hungry, and that the only food the women and children are getting is shredded biscuit. While the people are suffering, the dispatches said, money subscribed for the relief fund is tied up in the banks at Toronto.

R. H. Gourlay, president of the Toronto Board of Trade and chairman of the central relief committee, who returned from the stricken district, made a statement in which he flatly contradicted these reports. "With the co-operation of our committee," said Mr. Gourlay, "the local committees at Cochrane and Porcupine have covered the full situation at both places, so that there has not been a missing meal. Although the general relief work stops to-day at both places, there is plenty of food on hand to cover all future needs."

"At both places the general committees have done magnificent work under the spirit of harmony remarkable when the difficulties of the situation are considered."

CHARLES W. MORSE APPEALS

Contends That His Status as a Prisoner Should Be Determined.

New Orleans, La., July 23.—Charles W. Morse has appealed to the United States Circuit Court from the recent decision of Judge William Newman, of Atlanta, Ga., who had granted a writ of habeas corpus writ to secure his freedom from the Atlanta prison, where he is serving a fifteen-year sentence for violation of the national banking laws. The papers in the case were received by the clerk of the Circuit Court here late yesterday, and will be formally filed this week.

Morse contends that the court should fix his status as a prisoner under a ten-year sentence or under a fifteen-year sentence, in order that he might be enabled to determine how much time he will get off for good behavior before when a parole might be applied for. He also contended that the Atlanta prison was for the detention of prisoners at hard labor, whereas he was not sentenced to hard labor.

IN GRASP OF HEAT WAVE

Conditions in Paris Made More Severe by Long Drought.

Paris, July 23.—Paris is sweltering in the worst heat wave experienced in the last quarter of a century, which is made more severe by the phenomenal drought, not a drop of rain having fallen for a month past. The thermometer has risen steadily for the past eight days from 86 to 97.

To add to the suffering of the heat, there has been a partial breakdown in the water system. Many deaths from the heat wave occurred, the daily average being six, except yesterday, when eleven were reported.

GERMANY SUFFERING

Berlin, July 23.—Germany is suffering from the most oppressive heat waves since 1904. Some of the weathering instruments recorded 104 degrees. Multitudes have gone to the suburban lakes, but have experienced little relief. The temperatures all along the seacoast are equally high. Many heat prostrations are reported from Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and elsewhere.

SOUTHERN LAWYERS NAMED

Committee Will Undertake Revision of Equity Laws.

New Orleans, La., July 23.—A committee composed of prominent Southern attorneys was appointed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of the equity laws for the purpose of preventing unreasonable delays in equity legislation, unreasonable costs and to simplify as much as possible the present mode of practice in equity courts. The naming of this committee is in compliance with a circular letter issued by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The committee is headed by Chairman Edward T. Mornick, of New Orleans.

REPORTS LESS HOPEFUL

Cotton Crop in Alabama Damaged by Too Much Rain.

Montgomery, Ala., July 23.—Reports to the advertiser from nearly every county in Alabama are a little less hopeful in the outlook for the cotton crop than they were two weeks ago. They indicate that there has been too much rain, but continued good season of moisture from this time, the damage will not be great. A drought now would cause many bolls to fall off and would otherwise injure the weeds.

"WETS" IN LEAD BY SMALL VOTE

Full Returns Will Be Necessary to Decide Result in Texas.

BOTH SIDES READY TO MAKE CONTEST

Prohibitionist Leaders Charge Wholesale Frauds, but Claim State by 10,000 Majority. Antis Certain of Good Majority—Contest Closest in History of Texas.

Returns Slightly in Favor of Antis

Dallas, Texas, July 24.—All returns from the State-wide prohibition election in Texas received by the Galveston-Dallas News thus far, after being subjected to the most careful revision, give: For prohibition, 225,333; against prohibition, 225,333; no return, 3,400.

No returns have been received from five counties, but these, perhaps, have cast no more than 1,000 votes. Forty-seven counties have made only partial returns, but in most of these only a few small boxes are missing. The total unreported vote probably will not exceed 22,000, it being indicated that the total vote polled was about 475,000, which is the largest vote ever polled in Texas except in 1890, when 554,000 votes were cast.

A survey of the territory not yet reported, which is well scattered over the State, indicates that the returns yet to come hold about as much promise for one side as the other, and the result may be put down as doubtful, but slightly more in favor of the anti-prohibitionists than the prohibitionists.

Dallas, Tex., July 23.—With the anti-prohibitionists leading by 4,234 votes, returns counted up to 12 o'clock in the State-wide prohibition election Saturday, with the leaders of each side issuing statements claiming victory in the contest, and with the additional feature of fraud charges to-day, made by prohibitionist leaders, the outlook shortly before midnight is that full returns will be necessary to decide the result. Both sides stand ready to contest the vote. For twenty-four hours the returns have about divided themselves for and against prohibition. The total vote cast Saturday possibly will exceed 450,000.

The following statement was given out this evening by T. H. Ball, chairman of the State-wide prohibition executive committee, at Houston, Tex.:

"In spite of wholesale frauds in various sections of the State in poll tax payments by liquor interests and a practically solid Mexican vote and \$5 per cent of the negro vote against the prohibition amendment, prohibition, in my best judgment, has been carried by not less than 10,000 majority."

J. F. Wolters, of Houston, chairman of the anti-State-wide amendment committee, issued this statement:

"Almost complete returns indicate beyond doubt that we have won by a good majority. It is absolutely necessary, however, to guard closely the boxes and returns, so that the actual results will be protected everywhere."

Nearly All Heard From. The total vote cast Saturday probably will reach 475,000. Probably 90 per cent of this is reported. While the returns received to-day kept changing the face of the results, the totals usually cast up a majority against prohibition, running from 2,000 to 5,000. Only a few small counties, which lack voting facilities, have not been heard from, and there are scattered boxes in many other counties.

The territory from which the returns are incomplete is about evenly divided as between the wet and dry districts. The indications are favorable to the anti-prohibitionists, whose leaders claim the victory by a majority of 8,000. The prohibitionists, however, insist upon full returns, and moreover are charging fraudulent voting.

The totals of the returns up to 11:30 give 222,477 for prohibition amendment and 226,794 against the amendment.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was indicated that the anti-prohibitionists had a lead of 5,000 votes, but returns received since that hour cut this down.

Impossible to Forecast. The contest is the closest in the history of the State. Tens of thousands of people collected at the bulletin boards to-day, watching the returns. It is practically impossible to forecast what the final returns will show.

The antis are claiming a victory, but the prohibition leaders are confident. About 35 per cent of the total vote is accounted for by the missing. The counties and boxes still missing are widely distributed over the State. Some of them are admittedly prohibition, and others admittedly anti-prohibition. None of them are very large. The reports in hand include practically complete returns from every large city and county in the State.

FIGHT ON REVISION NOW UP TO SENATE

Contest Over Wool Tariff Will Begin To-Day.

FATE OF MEASURE STILL DOUBTFUL

Democrats Divided Between House and La Follette Bills, and Parliamentary Bugbear Intervenes—Little Can Be Gained From Leaders as to What Will Be Done.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The removal of Canadian reciprocity from the congressional stage has left things at the Capitol in a decidedly mixed condition. The Senate will launch into the wool tariff fight at noon to-morrow, but it is anticipated that the discussion will not stick closely to wool, but will run the whole gamut of tariff revision.

The House Democrats caucus Tuesday, and the cotton tariff bill, with their indorsement, is expected to come into the House Wednesday. The House is going to pass its cotton tariff measure, but the fate of the wool bill in the Senate still is a matter of conjecture.

Democratic leaders in the House—some of them at least—are still skeptical as to whether the Senate will pass any of the tariff bills now before it. They have tried to obtain some definite information from Senate leaders as to what will be done, but little is forthcoming.

The Senate situation refuses to unravel. Democrats want a wool revision, and so do the Republican insurgents, but they cannot agree on the kind. The Democrats want to pass a Democratic measure, if possible, but above all they want to pass some kind of a bill, in the hope of embarrassing the President, who has characterized the Payne-Aldrich wool tariff rates as "indefensible."

May Support La Follette.

If they cannot get their own bill through the Democrats may support the La Follette insurgent Republican bill, which was defeated Saturday as an amendment to the reciprocity bill, but which will come in again this week as an independent measure. With Democrats and insurgents united, the La Follette bill might easily be passed.

But at this point the Democratic wool bill is officially before the Senate, and the La Follette bill must come in as a substitute. Under the rules of the Senate, the substitute must be voted on first. If the Democrats vote for it they lose a chance to vote on their own bill, and if they vote against it they confront the certain defeat of their own measure on the next vote.

Either the Democrats who favor adopting the La Follette bill, in order to be sure of some revision, will win out, or the Democratic Senate caucus this week, or else it will be determined to put the whole wool revision in again as an amendment to the free list bill. The wool vote comes next Thursday, by agreement; the free list vote the following Tuesday, August 1.

If the wool bills are both voted down Thursday the subject probably will come back as an amendment to the free list bill. The Democratic leaders much prefer, however, that President Taft be compelled to deal with the wool revision as a separate and distinct proposition.

Newlands Asks for Legislation.

Washington, July 23.—Demanding that the special session of Congress shall not adjourn final, the new legislation that has adopted further legislation than now contemplated, Senator Newlands, of Nevada, has introduced a resolution on the program.

It declares the sense of the Senate that legislation should be enacted this session.

Providing for physical valuation of railroads. Providing for control of stock and bond issues of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Senator, in a statement, declared that public opinion is made up of the valuation of railroads and control of capitalization. There was no reason why there should not be legislation at once.

All the propositions fall within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Committee, whose chairman, Senator Clapp, is understood to favor prompt action.

CHOLERA REACHES BOSTON

Men Believed to be Suffering With Disease Disappear.

Boston, July 23.—Asiatic cholera has reached Boston, and caused one death, while two foreign sailors, who are believed to have brought the dread disease here, after being taken ill, disappeared, and their whereabouts are unknown, according to a statement given out officially to-day by Chairman H. Durgin, of the Boston Board of Health. The cholera victim was Mrs. Tamasino Mastrodino, who died at the detention hospital of Gallups Island. The children of Mrs. Mastrodino are under observation at the quarantine station, and the board has already begun the work of examining the many persons who may have come into contact with the dead woman.

HOSPITAL FOR TUSKEGEE

Gift Made by Boston Friends of Booker Washington's Institution.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—The gift of a hospital, to be known as "The John A. Andrew Hospital," has been made to Tuskegee Institute by Boston friends of the institution, according to word received to-night from President Booker T. Washington. The donors do not wish their names made public.

BEATTIE'S HOPE SHATTERED AS NEW FACTS COME FORTH

Makes Proof of Guilt Complete

Special Agent Scherer said late last night that the detectives working on the case had gathered valuable information, which, in his judgment, made it complete. The new evidence, he stated, gave the case no new turn, not indicated at the inquest, but served to fill the missing links and make proof absolute.

Mr. Scherer interviewed two witnesses, whose names he withholds, who were almost eyewitnesses. Their testimony will carry out fully the theories advanced by the detectives. Occupants of a passing automobile will swear that they passed the Beattie car just prior to the shooting, and both Mr. and Mrs. Beattie were standing out in the road.

The theory that Paul Beattie had any part in the shooting, Mr. Scherer said, had proved to be untrue. Another woman in the case has been interviewed, but her testimony is largely as to the character of the accused, substantiating that of the Binford woman.

The detectives also secured information that it was Mrs. Beattie who insisted that her husband should bear the funeral expenses of the Binford infant.

Beulah Binford yesterday asked to be allowed to see Henry Beattie, which was denied. She wanted to ask him to arrange for her bond. She stated that when she broke off all relations with Beattie, prior to his marriage last year, she was paid \$500, but added that a lawyer got nearly all of it.

Other information gained by the detectives, which Mr. Scherer said he was not at liberty to divulge, in his view, makes the case complete.

IS REAL DAUGHTER OF REVOLUTION PITCHED BATTLE ON JUAREZ STREET

Woman Who Has Lived in Three Centuries Located in Georgia. One Man Dead, Another Fatally Wounded and a Third Shot in Two Places.

BORN IN NORTH CAROLINA BLANCO QUELLS DISORDER

Is 111 Years Old, and Husband Was Veteran of Two Wars. Affray Follows Argument Between Insurgent and Street Commissioner.

Atlanta, Ga., July 23.—Mrs. Mary Trawick Proctor, aged 111 years, a real daughter of the American Revolution, a woman who has lived in three centuries, when stirring events were making the history of nations, has just been located in a humble one-room cabin in Barlow county, Ga.

Her sole companions are her daughter, Miss Mary Proctor, aged ninety, and two great-grandchildren, descendants of another daughter, all who are left of six generations of her family. Mrs. Proctor was born in Wake county, N. C. She is the daughter of Wiley Trawick, who left North Carolina about 1800, and later moved to Alabama, where Mary was married to Hiram Proctor when she was nineteen years of age. She was Mr. Proctor's third wife. Her husband was a veteran of two wars, the Revolution and the War of 1812.

On a bed of straw, consisting of a mattress so thin that the rough plank slats can be seen, this daughter of the Revolution lies, her form emaciated, skin wrinkled, almost a skeleton. Her aged daughter, never tiring of her feeble efforts to give her mother every possible comfort, administers to her wants and tills the soil in a small cotton and garden patch nearby. The meagre profits derived from this labor she adds to the \$12 a month pension Mrs. Proctor receives for the services her husband rendered in the War of 1812.

Lived Under Twenty-five Presidents. She was born but a few years after George Washington was elected President. George Washington was the only President who served before Mrs. Proctor became a native of North Carolina. She has lived under the administration of twenty-five Presidents, including John Adams and William H. Taft.

Until a year ago, when her mind became so feeble, Mrs. Proctor would tell her great-grandchildren of the epoch-making incidents in eleven decades over which her life has spanned. Her stories were vivid kaleidoscopic pictures, treating of her personal knowledge of the early stages of the history of her own land.

The morning of her life was spent in the eighteenth century, when the United States government had just been established; the afternoon in the nineteenth century, when brother fought against brother in the civil strife of 1861, and now in the twentieth she hears of the discussions of worldwide peace movements, of long journeys by airships, in striking contrast to the methods of travel when she was a girl, and the modern methods of doing a thousand things in as many different ways, so foreign to those employed 100 years ago, when she was eleven years old.

A movement has been started in Atlanta during the past few days to raise funds that will be sufficient to care for the two old women the rest of their lives.

Mexico City, July 23.—Despite the breaking of the agreement that General Bernardo Reyes should be Minister of War, in the Cabinet of Francisco I. Madero, and notwithstanding Madero's assurance that Reyes was free to enter the presidential race, the general has insisted that he would not be a candidate.

Supporters of Madero express their disbelief in Reyes's statement. Reyes said he offered to release Madero from the promise relative to making him Minister of War, solely because of growing opposition in the ranks of the Maderistas, as expressed by the anti-Reyes clubs which have sprung up since Reyes and Madero formed their alliance.

Madero was prompt in answering him. He stated that he not only would release the general from the agreement, but assured him he was at liberty to become a presidential candidate, regardless of any promise.

In opposing the appointment of the general to a Cabinet post, the anti-Reyesistas offered the argument that he represented the old regime, but were

Commonwealth Claims Proof of Guilt Is Conclusive Now.

LOADED SHELL FOUND NEARBY

Picked Up in Woods Not Far From Scene of Tuesday's Murder.

SAY PAUL BEATTIE CAN PROVE ALIBI

Detectives Follow Clues and Deny That He Took Part in Crime—Wild Reports of Suicide Startle Whole Community—New Evidence Makes Case Stronger.

Bravely indifferent and apparently not refuting the serious predicament in which he is placed, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., charged with the murder of his wife on the Midlothian Turnpike last Tuesday night, spent yesterday in the Henrico county jail, reading newspaper accounts of the coroner's inquest with the utmost unconcern in a nearby cell was his cousin, Paul Beattie, held as a material Commonwealth witness, who also asked for the newspapers and read accounts of his own testimony. Across the jail, in the woman's ward, Beulah Binford, the "woman in the case," another Commonwealth witness, spent the day alone.

All three prisoners ate their meals with relish. Paul Beattie and the Binford girl giving no further evidence of the hysterics which made their appearance at the inquest so dramatic.

Visited by His Father.

At noon Henry Beattie was visited by his father, H. C. Beattie, Sr. His brother, Douglas Beattie, had been over early in the morning, bringing clothes and a few trinkets. Otherwise visitors were barred. Jailer Garnett and Sheriff Kemp referring all callers to Louis O. Wendenburg, associate counsel for the prosecution.

Last night Mr. Wendenburg scouted the idea prevalent in current rumor that Paul Beattie had guilty knowledge of the purpose for which the gun was purchased, which, if proved, would make him an accessory before the fact. Paul Beattie, he says, has established a complete alibi, which sets at rest all rumors that he was actually at the scene of the killing, and attorneys for the Commonwealth believe that his entire story will stand close scrutiny.

The six-inch fragment broken from the stock of the gun was returned yesterday to detective headquarters, having been lost while bringing the gun to the city from the inquest. It fits the place and has in it the two brass brads, once used to repair the gun, and which serve as a mark of special identification, the brads having been noticed both by Paul Beattie and the salesmen at the pawnshop when the gun was bought.

Shell Found Near Murder Scene.

Visitors at the scene of the murder yesterday found about fifty feet from the road under an oak tree, a loaded shell with No. 6 shot, similar to the empty shell found in the gun. Paul Beattie told of having bought and delivered to Henry Beattie three shells, of which two now seem to have been accounted for. If the view of the prosecution is correct, the two unused shells were thrown far away after the murder, so that there might be no incriminating evidence in young Beattie's pockets when he arrived at the Owen home.

Henry Beattie and his brother, Douglas, had a peculiar experience in South Richmond on Friday morning, which shows the almost inhuman nerve the young man has displayed throughout. With Douglas, young Beattie started to the coroner's inquest at Dr. Loving's home on Friday morning, having been called as the first witness. They stopped in Levy's confectionery and called for soft drinks.

Henry Didn't Flinch.

A German citizen of Chesterfield was giving his views of the case, discrediting the story told by Beattie, and asserting loudly that he was the murderer. Not recognizing the brother, he continued his argument, finally illustrating vehemently by Henry Beattie himself.

"Now suppose you were sitting there," he began, gestulating with his hand on Beattie's shoulder, "and I was standing off here with the gun," and he went into eloquent pantomime to explain his views. Beattie's face showed no sign. He sipped his drink slowly, and the brother walked out, leaving the stranger still maintaining that only the husband could have shot the woman.

Several men who had stood spellbound in the back of the store, looking for some outbreak or scene of protest, hastened to inform the man that the lay figure by whom he had illustrated the relative position of the